ANDOVER NEWS

Published Weekly by
THE NEWS PRINTING HOUSE
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Entered as second-class mail matter, under act of Congress, at the Postoffice at Andover, New York.

Our Keystone:
"If There Is Not A Way, Cut A Way"

ANDOVER, N. Y. JULY 2, 1942

Subscription Rates:
One year $2.00 - Six months $1.00 - Three months 50c

Declaration of Independence Still True As In 1776

JULY 3, 1776 the Declaration of Independence was written by young Thomas Jefferson. So was born the nation which embodies his faith in his fellowman. By the following day, the 4th, the Colonies had pledged their lives, their fortunes and their sacred honor. The old State House bell began to peal. That peal rolled out until it set all the bells of Philadelphia to ringing. From there to the last meeting house of Maine, over the border to the French Canadians; 'till its peal echoed over the swamps of Georgia, reaching the ears of the Spanish in Florida. Men looked into one another's face and asked:

What is this freedom that is for all men? What is this proposition that we are created equal?"

Thomas Jefferson wrote the words that answered these questions. And he also wrote the following for us to read on July 4th, 1942. His hope has today become our determination:

"I shall not die without a hope that light and liberty are on a steady advance. Even should the cloud of barbarism and despotism again obscure the science and liberties of Europe, thfis country remains to preserve and restore light and liberty to them. In short, the flames kindled on the 4th of July, 1776, have spread over too much of the globe to be extinguished by the feeble engines of despotism; on the contrary, they will consume these and all who work them.

Comics Go To War

ARCHIBALD MacLEISH, the very able head of the Office of Facts and Figures has been quoted as saying that "the real battle ground of this war is the field of American opinion."

And it is all in their minds.

America's most popular buck private is Joe Palooka, a pen and ink rookie in Uncle's Sam's comic strip army.

But one-man brigade tho he is, Ham Fisher's Joe is not alone on the funnies front. Superman is catching spies. Terry and his gang are fighting Japs. Daddy Worbuck is on a secret mission. Tarzan is a special sort of Commando and Skeezix fights on the technical call to arms—learning Nina to bear up bravely at home, ever faithful.

Another gay morale-builder is Boots, whose Buddies are now almost all soldiers. The stay-at-home yokels haven't a chance with Boots.

Wash Tubbs and Captain Easy are busy organizing resistance on the Philippines and chic Jane Arden is now busy with enemies instead of gangster troubles. Blondie is having sugar troubles but their new baby practically guarantees that Dagwood will not be drafted.

All in all, there are very few of the comics still going their own slap-happy way. From the mischievous Nancy, chief of the junior air raid wardens, to Private Palooka, have decided that this is total war.

One senator says our civilization depends upon the automobile. Does he think we were barbarians before the automobile came along?

Paying your debts is one of the finest things to do with all the extra money that you acquire during the next twelve months.

About a year from now some automobilists will begin to understand the wisdom of driving slowly to conserve tires.

Picnics — And Fires

THE necessity of seeking our own diversion in the outdoor life at the present time, many of us will take various forms such as family picnics, hiking, fishing and possibly camping in the woods. This is all very fine and the simpler ways of enjoyable life during this busy period are being stressed.

In many areas where the CCC camps have been full of young chaps trained to fight fire, the men are now serving Uncle Sam and our parks and forests are in grave danger, especially from fire. Fire-fighting is hard work—work that requires endurance and strength —Do you know how to handle an axe safely and to good advantage, how to use a shovel efficiently; how to use water where it will count most; how to build a safe fire?

You may be wondering how you can help your country. Well, here's a mighty important way to help. Remember that besides damage to timber and water sheds, every time men have to be taken off their regular work to fight fire, our victory effort in the war is being slowed down. Our enemies want us to have fires—many and big ones.

Keeping forest fires down will be a real way to help America win.

Up To All Of Us!

IN THIS most oppressive and anxious period during this present conflict, let's pause a moment and think back to information given to us at the beginning—"We will receive discouraging news before we can possibly turn the tide our way." As we who smell the battle from afar, for whom the official communiques, the newspaper headlines and radio talks form the basis of judgment, we must trust the men of our Army and Navy to dispose the elements of our striking forces in the very best way that can be devised. They go along on the theory that it is better to have too much strength than to fall just a bit short.

Let the bombings of Germany continue and let them be stepped up in intensity. But don't count on their winning the war all by themselves. Air operations must be linked with other striking power if ground is to be taken and held.

Our Soldiers Can "Take It"—Can You?

THERE is absolutely no question of the ability of the American soldier to "take it." He is possessed of all the qualities that go to make up a soldier. He is above all else brave. He faces danger courageously and fights on regardless of the odds against him. A word picture of the horrors of war might be here presented and how the man in the service of his country stands up and takes whatever the enemy and the fortunes of war may bring.

Fighting on the home front is entirely different. At home we are asked to buy War Bonds; we are asked to support the Red Cross, the USO, and occasionally we are inconvenienced by a brief blackout.

Just at present we are rationed on sugar—cannot have quite so much as formerly; tires are not to be had except for essential vehicles—we cannot do much joy riding; tea and coffee stocks are at times exhausted in local stores; and there may be other matters not just to our liking.

All of this preamble leads up to the fact that the man in the service—fighting our battles—facing genuine dangers—suffering hardships, even death—does his duty day after day, and night after night, not knowing what moment enemy planes may drop tons of bombs or a submarine may loose a torpedo. The man on the front does not complain.

With these facts in mind it would seem that we who are safe at home have it pretty soft. Even so, there are plenty who complain concerning their hard lot.

When the man or woman of real red blood hears these complaints, he or she is disgusted with the selfpity individual. If our men in the Army, Navy, Marines and Air Corps can give their lives for their country, surely we can uncomplainingly forget sugar, tea, coffee, tires, gasoline and other non-essentials as our very insignificant part in winning the war.

Let us be patriotic, honest, brave and ready at all times to do our part as our duty to the greatest and best country on which the sun shines.

SCHOOL DAYS — By DWIG

Experiment With Grape Seeds to Replace Oils

Among substitute items already well advanced on their commercial career are plastic shoe lace tips, the use of which could save 500,000 pounds of metals; wood and plastic hairpins are to replace those made of wire, and may prove more satisfactory.

Tough hickory wood will take the place of high-grade steel in golf club shafts and buttons will be of bone and plastic. Experiments are being made with a substitute for rubber in bowling balls. The growing of soft southern pine for newsprint will be stimulated and hardwood pulp is to be tried out. So far no practicable substitute has been found for chlorine as a bleaching element and soon paper may be expected to take on a yellowish tinge. Refrigerator doors will be made out of hard board which will also be tried out in washing machines as a substitute for scarce or unobtainable metals.

In Germany and Italy the search for substitutes is being carried to extremes. In the latter country, for example, farmers are trying to extract from grape seeds something to take the place of linseed and olive oils. In Europe the search is based on the requirements of life itself while in the United States it is to maintain a standard of living long since abandoned in Nazi-dominated regions.

Known History of Moscow Dates Back 800 Years

Moscow! That is the city to which Russians have looked most of the time through the centuries. It is the largest of all Russian cities, with a population above 4,000,000.

The known history of Moscow goes back about 800 years. There probably was a village of some sort at the same spot on the Moskva river even longer ago than that, but we do not have clear records of it.

For a time Moscow was the center of an area ruled by a prince. This prince was under the power of the Mongols. The emperor, or khan, of the Mongols was his "overlord."

As the years passed, the princes of Moscow gained more power. A much larger area of land was placed under them, but the khan was still their overlord.

At last the Muscovites (or Russians) rose in revolt against the khan. The struggle was long and hard, but in the end they won their freedom. Their ruler was called a "grand prince" until Ivan IV had himself crowned "czar." He is known in history as "Ivan the Terrible."

'Oyez, Oyez'

Everybody who has ever been in a United States courtroom knows that when the judge ascends the bench the court crier drones:

"Oyez, oyez, oyez, the honorable court is now in session."

But not many persons know that the crier says, "Oyez, oyez, oyez," instead of "Harken, harken, harken," because of a visit William the Conqueror made to an English court almost 900 years ago.

William had overrun England, seized the government, and placed himself at its head. Entering a courtroom, he heard the tipstaff call the assemblage to order in English. The king rebuked him, and on the spot decreed that the business of all British courts should be transacted in Norman French, his native tongue.

Afterward, however, the courts went back to English, but to this day, "Oyez, oyez, oyez" still clings to court procedure wherever the English language is spoken.

An Idea That Clicked.

As many as 2,000 years ago the Chinese had mixed tooth paste from powder and water. But the first tooth paste to be made in America appeared in jars about 1849. A year later it came out in collapsible tubes. Nobody paid much attention to it then, though. But, some 50 years later, it began to be advertised in a big way.

People liked tooth paste — and they liked the way it was packed. No finger could be dipped into the air-tight tube. It was handy and economical, and it was unbreakable.

So other pastes, creams, jellies, soaps and salves began to be put up in tubes, to be squeezed out a little at a time. Some liquids and powders were deliberately made into paste so they could join the parade. Along came glues, cements, waxes, greases, printer's inks, pastry decorations and many other semi-liquids.

Partridge Cochin

The partridge Cochin was one of the hardest breeds of bantams to produce because good partridge color is hard to get. However, the past few years have brought out many fine birds.

These birds are the result of crossing the buff and black Cochin, then crossing their offspring with the large partridge Cochin fowl. By untiring efforts, they were bred down in size until they were the proper proportions for a bantam.

The partridge Cochin in the male is likened to the black-breasted red games in color but not in type. The male birds are beautiful with their red body, top color and black breast and black tail. Even though they are a little higher off the ground than our other Cochins, they have the true Cochin type in other respects.

A Week of the War

President Roosevelt and British Prime Minister Churchill, in a joint statement on the results of their Washington conferences, said the discussions covered "all of the major problems of the war—We have conducted our conferences with the full knowledge of the power and resourcefulness of our enemies—While exact plans, for obvious reasons, cannot be disclosed, it can be said that the coming operations—will divert German strength from the attack on Russia."

"Transportation of the fighting forces, together with the transportation of munitions of war and supplies, still constitutes the major problem of the United States," the statement said. "While submarine warfare on the part of the Axis continues to take heavy toll of cargo ships—production of new tonnage is greatly increasing month by month (and) it is hoped that as a result of steps planned at this conference the respective navies will further reduce the toll of merchant shipping."

War Production

The President reported American plants in May produced 4,000 airplanes, more than 1,500 tanks, about 2,000 artillery and anti-tank guns (exclusive of anti-aircraft), more than 50,000 machine guns and 50,000 submachine guns. "We are well on our way towards achieving the rate of production which will bring us to our goals," the President said. This is no time, however, for the American people to get over-confident, he said, because there are plenty of serious production problems ahead, particularly those caused by raw materials shortages.

War Production Chairman Nelson called on Americans to observe Independence Day this year by working for their freedoms, because "we at home dare not have a July Fourth holiday in war production." Mr. Nelson said the U. S. war production program will call for $220 billion worth of war goods, of which $140 billion must be bought at the average rate of $6 billion a month during this year and next, compared with the current rate of $3.8 billion a month. The FBI arrested eight specially trained Nazi saboteurs landed by German submarines at Long Island, N. Y., and at Ponte Vedra Beach, Fla. A number of "contact men" for the saboteurs were also arrested.

Rationing

The OPA announced that plans for permanent gasoline rationing for the East, effective July 22, provide all passenger car owners are entitled to "A" books based on 2,880 miles of driving a year and containing six pages of eight coupons each—each coupon worth four gallons. Application for supplemental rations may be filed when motorists register for "A" books on July 9, 10 and 11. In order to qualify for supplemental B or C books, a motorist must prove occupational driving is in excess of 1,800 miles a year and that he has formed a car-sharing club. S-1 and S-2 books for trucks, taxis, ambulances and Government vehicles will contain 96 and 384 coupons, respectively, each coupon good for five gallons.

Filling stations may give preference to defense workers, trucks and ambulances, after posting notices to that effect, if their supplies are insufficient to meet all demands, OPA ruled. The office suspended deliveries to 64 filling stations in New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania, bringing to 78 the total suspensions for alleged violations of rationing regulations. The OCD asked 3,000 Defense Councils in the East to establish machinery for bringing automobile owners together in car-sharing clubs. Tire and tube quotas for July were increased over June to take care of greater wear during the hot weather months

Army and Selective Service.

The House passed and sent to the Senate the $42 billion Army Supply Bill for the fiscal year beginning July 1 — the largest appropriation in U. S. history. Services of Supply Commander Somervell said the Army will reach 4,500,000 men by the middle of 1943. The Army food bill in 1943 will be $1,300 million, he said. Beginning July 1, the CAA will train 13,000 pilots for the Army Air Forces Enlisted Reserve as glider pilots, airline co-pilots, service pilots and pilot instructors. Men between 18 and 37 are eligible. The War Department said the air ferrying and the air transport operations of the Army will be coordinated into a new Air Transport Command, effective July 1.

Selective Service Headquarters said local boards should segregate registrants into four categories and call them to service in the following order: (1) those without financial dependents; (2) those with financial dependents other than wives or children; (3) registrants who married prior to December 1, 1941, and who are maintaining bona fide family relationships; and (4) registrants who have wives and children or children only with whom they maintain bona fide family relationships. SS Headquarters said local boards will decide on disposition of men who were in process of being inducted at the time the categories were set up.

Navy Expansion

The Senate passed and sent to the House a bill authorizing the Navy to increase the size of the U. S. fleet by 1,900,000 tons at an estimated cost of $8,500 million. The program will give the Navy a total of 5,650,000 tons of combat ships, far in excess of any other Navy in the world. The President signed legislation authorizing a 2 per cent increase in pay for Navy officers assigned to submarine duty and providing a $5-an-hour bonus for Navy divers engaged in hazardous undertakings.

The War Front

A European Theater of Operations for U. S. forces was established, with Maj. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, formerly Assistant Chief of Staff in charge of Operations Division, as Commanding General. Headquarters will be in London. Brig. Gen. Hugh Casey of the Army Engineer Corps reported the Allied Works Council and the U. S. Army Engineers in Australia have built 100 military airdromes, built or improved thousands of miles of strategic roads, and are working on 12,000 separate projects in Australia. U. S. airmen damaged a Japanese cruiser and sank a transport in Kiska Harbor in the Aleutians. The sinking of 17 more Allied merchant vessels by enemy submarines was announced.

Transportation and Rubber Salvage

The Office of Defense Transportation established a U. S. truck Conservation Corps to mobilize the country's 5,00,000 trucks for more efficient war service. The Office said conversion of the trucking industry to a wartime basis is effecting a big saving of rubber and equipment, despite a sharp increase in volume of business. Railroads in 1941 set an all-time record of ton-miles of freight carried and increased circulation of freight cars by 33 per cent over 1929. Passenger service of both railroads and buses is about 50 per cent greater this year than last, Mr. Eastman said. He requested discontinuance for the duration of all county and state fairs in order to conserve transport facilities.

President Roosevelt extended until midnight July 10 the Scrap Rubber Collection Campaign because the response was disappointing and yielded only 219,000 tons as of June 27.

Agriculture

Agriculture Secretary Wickard said the U. S. will have to rely more and more on the contribution small farmers can make toward meeting wartime goals for food production. He said the Agriculture Department is doing everything it can to help such farmers purchase new equipment and stock for expanding crops. The Department estimated the 1942 pig crop at a record total of 105 million head, compared with 85 million head in 1941. Total milk production as of June 1 was more than 3 per cent greater than last year. The Department reported almost 12 million persons were employed on farms June 1. — more than a million above the May 1 total and 99 per cent of the 1910-14 average. Farm wage rates on June 1 were 183 per cent of the 1910-14 average.

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Ask the Scientist

Question 1—What is the black bread we hear so much about from Europe?

ANSWER. In Europe black bread is usually made from whole rye flour to which a small amount of wheat flour is often added to improve its dough forming quality. Whole rye flour is much darker than wheat flour and produces a darker loaf.

Bread made from rye flour differs very little in food value from that made from whole wheat and no deficiency in the diet is created by its use. The use of rye in Europe today is probably explained by the fact that fertilizer is scarce in war times. Since rye will give a higher yield per acre than wheat on poor unfertilized soil, it is obvious why black bread makes its appearance in hard times.—Dr. Aden King, chemist.

Question 2—How does one explain the formation of caves? It seems they only occur in certain districts.

Answer—Caves are formed by the solution or dissolving out of the rock in the ground. The kind of rock in which most caves are formed is limestone. But limestone is found only in certain localities. And in these localities only caves of certain sizes can be found. There must be the proper kind of drainage with water from the surface being able to get down into and thru the limestone. If the limestone is present and if the drainage conditions are right, there will be caves in considerable number.—Dr. Earl Apfel, geologist and geographer.

Question 3—Are sun-burned potatoes fit to eat?

Answer—Yes, if we boil them. I wouldn't roast sun-burned potatoes because a sun-burned potato is one that has grown on the surface of the ground and has been exposed to the sun and the same processes have gone on in the skin covering the potato as go on in the leaves of the potato plant. But if you skin the potato, the rest of the potato is good to eat even though it was sunburned. — Dr. Ernest Reed, Geneticist.

Question 4. What is thunder?

Answer—Thunder is associated with lightning whether or not we see the lightning. Lightning is produced by a bolt of electricity traveling through the air. The electric discharge heats the gas up to incandescence and makes the flash of light. At the same time it leaves a vacuum so that when this vacuum collapses there is a crash which travels some distance. Thunder is the filling of a vacuum by two currents of air from either side. — Dr. Apfel.

Question 5—Would you explain the reason for a single left-handed child in a family of ten children? Any high school biology book will explain Mendel' laws, but the ratios are not in accordance with the above case.

Answer.—This question confuses two things: the occurrence of a characteristic in a child in a human family will never give a ratio which might compare with the ratio set forth in Mendel's law.

This business of being left-handed is inherited and it is recessive to right-handedness. So that if the mother is left-handed and the father is right-handed and had no left-handed ancestors, the children would all be right-handed because right-handedness is dominant. The fact that one child in ten is left-handed is evidence that the mother or father was left-handed and the other parent was left-handed at least in a recessive way because in order for the child to be left-handed both parents have to at least have the factors for left-handedness.

As to its infrequency, if Mendel's law as this person understands it operated there would be three right-handed to one left-handed child, but there is only one child normally born to a family at once and then a year or more lapses before another is born. Each time the chance of a left-handed child being born is only one out of four, so that the birth of a left-handed child is a rare occurrence. You must have several individuals born at the same time from the same parents in order to have the ratio of Mendel's law.—Dr. Reed.

Angus (as opposing teams come together almost at the start of the first football game he has ever seen): "What is it, mon? Canna they find the penny they tossed up wi'?"

"Dad, what part of speech is woman"?

"Woman isn't a part of speech, son—she's all of it."

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Chemists Link Farm and City Through Factory

One of the most important services which the chemist performs is the conversion of surplus waste materials into useful goods, says Popular Mechanics. The chemist is the link binding the farm to the city through the factory, turning the farmer's surplus products and what formerly was regarded as waste into synthetic products worth millions of dollars.

The cotton crop taken from 100,000 acres goes into the factory to produce a substitute for leather. The yield of cotton linters from 2,000,000 acres issues from the factories in the form of toilet ware, fountain pens, motion-picture film, smokeless powder, rayon, safety glass and shoe heels.

The yield from 1,500,000 acres of corn land is used for making solvents for paints, varnishes and lacquers. In all of this the chemist plays an important part. Less than 50 years ago cotton seeds were a nuisance, but today they form the basis for an industry worth nearly $250,000,000.

A half century ago coal tar, the sticky substance left after the manufacture of coal gas, could not be disposed of by the gas maker, except when small boys burned it in Fourth of July barrels. Today the derivatives of coal tar find useful application in an industry whose value is amazingly high. High exposives, aspirin, carbolic acid, perfumes and dyes are just a few of the things in the manufacture of which it is used.

Age of Ocean Determined By Amount of Its Salt

Every year the rivers of the world discharge about 2,316,000,000 tons of salts into the sea. The water evaporates and leaves the salts there while going back over the land to gather another load, the ocean thereby becoming increasingly salty. If the amount of salt in the ocean can be determined, it should be possible to ascertain how long it has taken for it to achieve the present concentration — in other words, how old it is.

Dr. Laurence Irving, professor of experimental biology at the University of Toronto, has made these calculations in an article in Scientific Monthly. The ocean is so remarkably uniform in its composition that a sample taken anywhere except at the mouth of a river will give an accurate analysis of the entire seas. On the basis of such figures, Dr. Irving denotes 70,000,000 years as the approximate age of the ocean.

Allowance has been made for the fact that not all of the different kinds of salts which have entered the sea have remained dissolved. Great amounts of lime, for instance, have been extracted from the water by various animals and used in building skeletons. When the animals died, these remains have settled to form thick limy deposits on the ocean floor.

Helping Name Baby

About 2,000,000 babies are born in the United States every year. On each of these separate occasions parents must face a problem. What shall the baby be named? Shall it be given that degree of anonymity that such names as John or Frederick or Helen confer; or shall it be set apart as a Thaddius, Hepzibah or Florian? To help answer this omnipresent question, the Brooklyn public library has set up a baby naming service which has been popular enough to merit copying by dozens of similar institutions.

About 375 persons a month go shopping for names at the Brooklyn library and its branches. Names, apparently, are more important to prospective fathers than to prospective mothers, for men applicants for the service far outnumber women.

Comets Like Babies

Not all comets are unexpected. Many run on a rather well worked-out schedule. Encke's comet runs its course in about 3.3 years, but Donati's, seen in 1858, is not expected to return until about 4,000 A. D., according to Dr. Charles P. Olivier. No doubt there are others with such long periods that a visit has not been made in historic time, hence the "return" will be unexpected. Halley's comet, remembered by many at its last appearance in 1910, has a period of about 75 years. Most comets are named for their discoverers. Donati's comet was first seen by this Italian astronomer at Florence on June 2, 1858, writes William H. Barton Jr. in Sky and Telescope. Halley's comet, on the other hand, is so called not because Edmund Halley discovered it but because this English astronomer royal worked out its motion and successfully predicted its return.

Simplified Spelling

While spelling reform may be traced back as far as 1554 or earlier, the first real changes were given by Noah Webster's dictionary of 1828. In 1875 the American Philological association advocated a special list of new words. Later the National Education association revived the idea and proposed another list. Then in 1906 President Theodore Roosevelt gave his support to the movement and Andrew Carnegie devoted funds to the cause. The Simplified Spelling board has continued to advocate changes.

Sleep Walkers Can Now Walk Safely in Sleep

Sleepwalkers have had one more hazard removed from their nightly wanderings by a device developed recently by engineers of the General Electric company which locates broken needles in rugs and carpets.

In spite of the precautions, the needles used in the manufacture of rugs and carpets may break and become deeply imbedded in the finished product. The new equipment will be used to replace former tedious and time-wasting methods of inspection. With it, the presence and exact location of the steel barbs can be ascertained easily by passing the rug through a frame twice in directions at right angles.

The foregoing technicalities, however, are of little interest to the midnight pedestrian. It is hoped that scientists will evolve a machine to remove pins, needles and tacks from the rug after they have been dropped by members of the family, and also clear a path through the chairs and footstools which trip the unwary.

Although the detector does not fulfill this desire, engineers claim that it has possibilities in other fields, for while this is the first time that it has been used in connection with the manufacture of rugs and carpets, a previous model was employed to detect scrap iron in sugar cane.

Sharks Do Not Stalk Man, Fish Are What They Want

Sharks, writes Col. Hugh D. Wise in Natural History, do not go forth to stalk men as cats do mice. Fish are the regular victims of even the most predatory sharks, and man, though probably an acceptable morsel, would be a most unexpected addition to their menus. Nevertheless, sharks do occasionally get him.

There must be a more solid foundation than superstition and imagination for the general and real fear shared by practically all watermen, though few of them can cite cases of shark attack within their own personal knowledge.

There are countless instances of the eating of dead men by sharks, and there are many reports of their attacks upon live men. Both the war department and the navy department officially report several such killings. Nevertheless, I have repeatedly seen soldiers from transports, in shark-infested waters, swimming unharmed about the ship and thousands of tourists watch natives diving for pennies at tropical ports, where harbors are teeming with sharks, without ever seeing a diver harmed by one.

Whales Had Hind Legs?

Shown in the exhibit of a skeleton of a 45-foot whale at the Field Museum of Natural History, Chicago, are certain small bones which indicate that the animal's ancestors once had hind legs which have been lost in the evolution of the modern animal into a completely aquatic mammal.

The ancestors of the whale were four-footed beasts that walked on land, although one of the most notable features of the external appearance of modern whales is the complete absence of hind limbs. In its adaptation to life in the sea the streamlining of the body and the development of a powerful tail have made hind limbs useless, or even detrimental, and consequently they have disappeared. In the meantime the fore limbs have developed into powerful paddles, which aid the fish-like tail in propelling the body through water. Buried deeply in the muscles of the body, however, is a pair of small bones, less than a foot long. These relatively insignificant bones are not connected with the rest of the skeleton but "float" unattached in the softer tissues of the body.

Historical Graves Located

The names of 450,000 veterans of the 15 wars in Connecticut's 300 years of history might have been lost to posterity had it not been for the exhaustive research of Charles R. Hale.

Through his efforts since 1916, more than 2,200 old cemeteries, some of them merely family plots, have been located and mapped They date back to the Pequot war in 1637.

Graves were located in old barns, densely wooded sections and in remote corners of abandoned farms, and one cemetery was revealed by a forest fire.

He reported many instances of finding graves unmarked. The occupants finally were identified through town records and by tracings through family albums.

On the stone over the grave of Gurdon Cady, old-time fiddler and prompter at square dances, was the simple inscription: "All Ready, Mr Cady!"

Taxed for Windows

An uprising in Pennsylvania led by a man named Fries was a protest against the tax placed by the federal government in July, 1798, on slaves and real estate. It was sometimes called the Window Tax war because houses were assessed according to the size and number of their windows. President Adams called out troops to suppress the rioters, and Fries and other leaders were captured. In 1800 President Adams proclaimed amnesty for all who had participated in the rebellion.

Notice of School Meeting Andover Central School

The annual meeting of the inhabitants of Andover Central School District of Andover, N. Y., qualified to vote at school meetings in said district will be held in the auditorium of the Central School building of said district on Tuesday, July 14, 1942, at 8 p. m. (War Time) for the purpose of electing one trustee for a term of five years to succeed S. B. Crandall, and to vote on the following resolution:

Shall the district authorize the Board of Education to purchase and furnish free all textbooks used or to be used in the schools of the district, and to raise by tax a sum sufficient to cover the cost of same?

Also to transact such other business as is authorized by the Education Law of 1910 and the acts amendatory thereof.

Dated June 18, 1942.

28 W. J. ALDERSON, Clerk

Cheese Arrives From America

British dock workers are shown eating a lunch of American cheddar cheese sandwiches as they take time out from unloading boxes of similar cheese from a newly-arrived freighter. Cheese is a favorite food of British workingmen. Huge quantities once were imported from Denmark and other nearby dairy countries. Today the English people depend on American farmers for both cheese and other milk products.

THE POCKETBOOK of KNOWLEDGE BY TOPPS